General Garfield's Charges Against Messrs. Davis and Eckles-The Let-Yers Proven to be Bogus-Another

Slander Refuted. We yesterday copied from the Cincinnati Gazette the letters read by General GARFIERD in the House of Representatives, upon which he based his charge against John G. Davis and DELANA R. ECREES, of this State, of treasonable correspondence with the rebel General, JOHN C. BREDKINGIDGE. The special Washington despatches to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated the 19th, under the head of "Copperhead letters of introduction to a rebel General," com-

ments as follows: Mr. Garfield caused the letters, to which he referred in his speech in reply to Mr. Bong, to be read in the House to-day. One was from John G. Davis, while in Congress, the other from Judge Eckles, also of Southern Indiana, each ntroducing the bearer to General Breckinridge as one who was disgusted with his experience in the Union army or with the party in power, and wishing to enter into the Southern services; all favors rendered to whom would be gratefully re

ciprocated by the writer. These letters were procured by a young man whom Garfield sent South as a spy with them as credentials. The letters read to the House were copied carefully, and traced on tissue paper.

The Terre Haute Express, edited by some fellow destitute alike of brains, decency and integrity, in commenting upon the matter, under the flaming caption of "The traitors in Indiana,"

John G. Davis and Judge Eckles then are the recruiting officers of Jeff. Davis, in the Seventh District of Indiana. What a chapter; what a truthful comment on the Democracy of Indiana. The villains deserve condign punishment; they will receive the execration of all loyal men.

What a double dyed villain the fellow must be who would thus seek to injure the reputation of bonorable men and good citizens-assassin-like, before an opportunity was given them to show the falsity of the charges brought against them, or expose the plot by which their good names were to be blasted.

And the Iudianapolis Journal, in similar spirit, exhibits its chronic hatred of Democracy by vouching for the genuineness of the letters and making it the occasion for repeating, upon such flimsy evidence, its slanders noon the Dem scratic party generally.

Fortunately for Messrs, Davis and ECRLES, and without their knowledge, the proof happened to be at hand in this city, which circumstantially shows that the letters charged by Gen. GARFIELD to have been written by Messrs. Davis and ECKLES, are bogus, frauds, forgeries, and that they were written in this city by other parties for purposes which will appear. OLIVER S RANKIN, the person introduced by these letters, was well known in this State. In the three months' service he was employed as a bugler by Col. Manson. Afterwards, in the three years' service, he was appointed Quartermaster of the 10th Indian , regiment, and when Col. Masson was promoted, he became Brigade Quartermaster under him. He is represented to have been a fine officer; brave, dashing and reckless. Subsequently, under General Rossenans, he was employed as a spy. In that character he had crossed thrice into the rebet lines and obtained valuable information. The last time he came from rebeldom it was in the character of a rebel mail carrier. He was tallwith an enduring frame, and mentally of the keenest penetration. When here last July, he had the appearance of a Southern fire eater. with long hair, a planter's hat, and grey suit, he looked the character well. At that time the letters which purport to come from John G. Da-VIS and D. R. ECKLES, introducing RANKIN to JOHN C. BRECKINBIDGE, were prepared. They were written at the clerk's desk in the office of Little's Hotel, in this city. John G. Davis and DELANA R. ECKLES had no more knowledge of the matter-had no more to do with writing or suggesting them, than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They were not in the city at that time. RANKIN was then about to start on what he regarded a perilous trip. He so expressed himself to his friends here. He told them that he did not cx pect to get through alive, and remarked that some day they would read an extract from some rebel paper announcing that another Yankee spy had been hung. He knew that Messrs, Davis and Ecknes had been well acquainted with BRECKINGIDGE, and the letters were written with the hope they would aid him in case he should be arrested or his character suspected. And it was his intention, if he had returned in safety, to

In corroberation of what we state, we produce the statement of Mr. J. Mc. D. Hars, who has been office clerk in Little's Hotel for two years past, and who is well known as a young gentleman of strict integrity and veracity. Mr. HAYS had long been an intimate friend of RANKIN's. As will be seen he was present when the letters were written; he read them after they were written, and he knows them to be bogus. He pronounces them such, and that Messrs. Davis and Ecknes had no knowledge or complicity in the matter whatever. Other parties were present at the time and are cognizant of these facts. The following is the

have destroyed them. He so stated to a friend

STATEMENT OF MR. HAYS. The undersigned was well acquainted with Oliver S. Rankin. The last time I saw him was at the Little's Hotel in this city, in July, 1863. I have read the letters read by Gen. Garfield in the United States House of Representatives, dated July, 1863, purporting to have been writ-ten by Hon. John G. Davis and Hon. D. R. Eckles, (or Eckels,) introducing said Rankin to John C. Breckipridge, a General in the rebel army. To my knowledge those letters were written at the desk in the office of Little's Hotel, I saw them written, and I read them after they were so written. Neither John G. Davis or D. R. Eckels had any participation in, or knowledge of, the matter whatever. The said Runkin was acting in the capacity of a spy. He had, as such, crossed the rebel lines three times, Tha last time his friends heard from Raukin was three days before the battle of Chicksmauga, and then be was at Bragg's beadquarers, and they now suppose him to be dead. The object the said Rankin had in view in writing the letters referred to, was to aid him in case be should be arrested by the rebels, as he thought such letters would recommend him to the rebel authorities in such an event, and help conceal his true char-

I make this statement as a matter of justice to Messrs. Davis and Eckels, whom I know, but with whom I have no political sympathy. It was the purpose of Rankin to have destroyed the letters named above if he had returned from his

mission in safety. Mr. Rankin was a staunch Union man, and an excellent officer. His daring and bravery had received many commendations from his superior officers, Gen. Manson complimented him very highly in his official report for his services at the battle of Mill Springs.

J. Mc. D. HATS. Indianapolis, April 21, 1864.

We have made this expose somewhat lengthy to show how easy it is, and upon apparently good evidence too, to base groundless charges of a serious character, against any citizen. RANKIN probably did not intend to harm Messrs. Davis and ECRLES, although he was not their political friend. He perhaps thought nothing beyond the means of carrying out his enterprize, but if the fact had not been known here that these letters were spurious, a stain might have been left there-by upon the characters of these gentlemen forever. We will now see whether the Republican papers that have seized upon the charges of Gen. Gampield and made them the opportunity to de-nounce these gentlemen as traitors, will have the manliness to do them justice by withdrawing the charges against them and stating the facts in the

The Cincinnati Commercial and

"Complicity with Treason," The Cincinnati Commercial hits the nail on the ead once in commenting upon the GARFIELD subscription price to 25 cents per week. correspondence, for the ex-General and present vouching for the authenticity of the forged letters signed by Davis and Eckles which he caused to be read in the House as genuine. It says: "The Indianapolis Sentinel seems in trouble

shout the letters of introduction, purporting to have been written by ex Congressman J. G. Da-vis and Judge D. R. Eckles, of Indiana.

Again the same paper says: Eckles and Mr. Davis will not venture to deny that they wrote them They bear upon their face evidence not of forgery but of authentici. ship yard there.

Mr Davis does deny most broadly that he ever wrote such a letter. He pronounces it not only a forgery, but states that he never wrote a letter to John C. BRECKINRIDGE upon any subject Judge ECKLES, we understand, is not at home, but as soon as the infamous charge reaches him, his denial will be equally emphatic and general-

arraigns and condemns men upon ex parte ty; he does not even institute a judicial inves heads." The plain, simple facts of the case are tigation of the matter, nor does he give as follows: those gentlemen any intimation that such Capt. T. R. Dudley, Quartermaster of Major letters are in his possession or the opportunity to General Stanley's division, and of Capt. W. A. exculpate themselves. Throughout the whole matter Gen. GARFIELD has acted the partizan. enemies, had been arraigned before the proper Judging the honor and integrity of his political tribunals for fraud. Capt. Dudley, who was opponents by his own standard and that of his formerly widely known throughout the Wabash party friends, he takes it for granted that they ally popular officers connected with our Western seems to be his rule of action.

But the evidence of the fraud does not rest been written by those gentlemen were forgeries—
that they had nothing more to do in writing or
that they had nothing more to do in writing or
We do not believe that either these gentlemen, efforts to convict Messrs. Davis and Eckles of 'complicity with treason," and we will now see whether it will be equally prompt to relieve those gentlemen from the unjust charges against them ders of Mr. Hanna. which it has been so fast to circulate.

certain occasion-"He that is without sin cast in the neck and the other in the arm-the balthe first stone." That paper aided and abetted the rebellion. It was in favor of disunion rather to declare their independence of the British Government. It also contended that the withdrawal of the rebel States would prove no disadvantage to the North, if a liberal commercia intercourse was secured, and in that event money by being dishonest than honest. And this spirit of avarice, so forcibly illustrated in the whenever the Commercial feels like denouncing nouncing it also speaks well of its character. its political opponents for disloyalty, we advise it to first apply the mirror to its own face-to first

From the Terra Haute Journal. An Abolition Lie from the Halls of G. Davis, Fx-Member of Congress, assistants. from this District-A Villainous Out-

"The Committee rose, when Mr. Garfield, of es, of Indiana, which came into his possession, since. recommending a young man to John C Breckeuridge, as desirous of entering the service of im as a faithful man. The writer said that the pearer of the letter was formerly connected with the Union army, but became disgusted with it. Mr. Garfield also produced a similar letter from

Mr. John G. Davis, remarking that Mr. Davis

ana, and the predecessor of Mr. Voorhees." orting to have been written by Mr. Davis to say that he has never written a letter to Breckenridge on that or any other subject. The let ter is a lorgery perpetrated by the abolition leawill be held responsible before the people.

General Grant's Campuign Against

Richmond. Gen. Grant will operate against Richmond will number nearly it not quite 400,000 able bodied. well disciplined soldiers, a large majority veter-ant of two or three years. One hundred thou sand men in the Shenandoah Valley, will prevent a flank movement by Gen Lee's forces. The remainder of the army will march up the Peninsula, a strong fleet of gunboats on the James river accompanying the expelltion-in short Gen. McClellan's plan will be adopted by

The army will move during the early part of candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. May-not before. It is the wish of Gen. Grant to give Gen McClellan a prominent position, lanche in everything else, provided he will not insist upon this point

Gen Fremont will be tendered a command of negro troops. This is to be considered a matter icals.- | Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Fremont Convention at Cleve- Willard Carpenter, E-q., made a suggestion to

the work of disorganization." The battle waxes bot, and we may look out for some interesting fights between the Fremonters and Lincolnites, a large class of emigrants to settle among us,

STATE ITEMS.

-The New Albany Ledger has increased its Smallpox prevails in most of the to-M. C. assumes the responsibility of the fraud by along the Ohio river, to a greater or less extent.

-THREE CHILDREN AT ONE BIRTH -Mrs Rinehart, at Delphi, on the 19th inst., gave birth to two boys and a girl. Mother and children doing well. Beat this who can.

- A movement is on foot for the establishment of an extensive ship yard, foundries, &c., at Leavenworth, Indiana, on the Obio river. "The probability about the letter is that Judge Cannelton, a short distance below Leavenworth, will make additions and improvements to the

- The Lalayette Argus, of Thursday, thus puts at rest the infamous Abolition slander against Hon, Bayless W. Hanna. A party that is compelled to resort to slanders and lies to sustain itself must certainly be hard pushed.

PERSONAL -We are pleased to see in our city to-day, our old friend Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, The course of the Commercial in this matter of Terre Haute. Mr. Hanna, for a while past, proves it to be a malicious partisan press. It has enjoyed the distinction of being the worst slandered and "best-abused" Democrat in Indiana. He went to the Army of the Cumberevidence to advance party schemes and gratify land upon strictly professional business, and, its party prejudices. Gen. Gangield, according before he had fairly started, the amalgamation to the testimony of the Commercial, admits that papers commenced circulating the report that he he had copies of these letters in his possession bly for the purpose of writing the biographies of had gone to the Southern Confederacy, ostensifor months. During all that time he takes no celebrated rebei leaders, but really as an emissary steps to procure the evidence of their authentici- of Vallandigham and other "Northern Copper-

Mr. Hanna was retained as legal adviser of Warren, Post Quartermaster at Stevenson, Alabama, both of whom, by the mechinations of Valley, is one of the most efficient and universare equally unscrupulous and dishonest. This armies. Capt. Warren is an aged gentleman from Iowa, of irreproachable character. Their trial was one of the biggest things of its kind that has ever occurred in the Army of the Cum opon the denial of Mesers. Davis and Eckles. berland, and as the result of Mr. Hanna's labors, We published, yesterday, the most indubitable after an investigation of transactions involving proof that the letters which purported to have the expenditure of hundreds and hundreds of preparing them than the Commercial folks them- or their much persecuted legal adviser, will suffer selves. The Commercial has been swift in its any permanent injury from the persistent and unscrupulous efforts of their enemies

How many Republican papers in the State will have honor sufficient to retract their slan

-Lt is reported that an attack was made on The Commercial charges, also, that Messrs, Saturday evening last on the printing office of Davis and Ecktes are "sympathizers with the rebellion." In that regard the Commercial politicians The attack proved unsuccessful, as should remember what our Savior said upon a two of the assailants were, it is stated, shot-one nce retre uing - Richmond Jeffersonian

-THE SINKING FUND .- Governor Morton has than civil war. It conceded that secession was appointed Wm. R. McQueen, Esq., of Terre only revolution, and that the rebel States had Haute, Sinking Fund Commissioner, in place of the same right to throw off their allegiance to Samuel P Mooney, deceased. Mr. McQueen is the Federal Government that the colonies had an estimable gentleman and well qualified for the position.

> -Hon. G. N. Fitch addressed the Democratic Association at Logansport last Saturday night.

According to announcement, Dr. Fitch adit would be an advantage. The Commercial has dressed the audience an hour in a speech giving proven false to its own convictions of right and his views of the condition of public affairs, the expediency, and why? It could make more origin of the difficulties, the dangers attending the unwise policy of Lincoln and his Abolition advisers, and the necessity which existed for placing in power a Democratic Administration as case of the Commercial, has done more to con- the only hope of saving the nation from banktinue the war and fasten upon the country the ruptey, and restoring the Union. The speech, with perhaps here and there an exception, met terrible burdens which will follow it, far more, the approbation of the Democracy, and the bitthan all other causes combined. Hereafter, terness manifested by the Republicans in de-

-Governor Morton has gone to Washington in pursuance of an arrangement made at the conwitness its own short comings and deformities, vocation of the Executives of Ohio, Illinois and before it charges delinquencies upon its adversa- Indiana, recently held in this city. The object of the visit is contraband, although the rebels will be advised in due time through some leaky official. In the absence of His Excellency, the Congress-A Forgery on Hon. John State machine will be run by his accomplished

- The County Commissioners of Knox In the published proceedings of the House of county have appropriated \$500, and the Common Representatives on the 19th, the following para- Council of the City of Vincennes have added \$200 more to reimburse the editor of the Vin-Ohio, proceeded to make good his former asser- ceones Sun for damage done his office by a porsertions by producing a letter from Judge Eck | tion of the 24th Indiana regiment, a short time

-The Catholics of New Albany have purthe South in some capacity, and recommending chased several acres of ground for a cemetery, at a cost of \$3,000. The grounds will soon be laid off and beautifully decorated.

-KNOX COUNTY .- A primary election will be was formerly a member of Congress from Indi- held in each township of Kuox county, on the first Saturday in June next, at the usual places We are authorized by Hon John G Davis, to of voting, for the purpose of nominating candipronounce the letter produced by Garfield, pur- dates for county officers, in which all Democratic Breckenridge, a FORGERY-a base lie from and conservative voters, or those who will be beginning to end. He authorizes us to further voters at the October election, and willing to vote the ticket, are cordially invited to participate. And by order of the Democratic Central ders of this district for political purposes—a Committee, the Democratic and other conservacowardly and villainous crime for which they tive citizens of the county who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration, are requested to meet at Vincennes on the second Saturday of June next, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional conventions and to rati-The Washington correspondent of the New State and Congressional conventions and to rati-York Express states that the army with which fy the nominations made at the primary election.

-It is stated that Hon. Joseph E. McDonald will accept the nomination for Governor if ten-dered him by the Democratic Convention. He can't be beaten. No man is better qualified, or more deserving of the honor. If nominated, he

will be the next Governor .- Delphi Times. -The name of Sol. Meredith still floats at the head of the Richmond Palladium, Gov. Morton's paper, as the regularly nominated Republican

-FIRE AT PERU.-Nine business houses were Probable loss \$10,200. Supposed to be the work

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION -A suggestion was of policy by the President, who is disposed to made to the City Council of Evansville, at its show his generosity toward the leader of the rad- last meeting, which might be adopted with advantage in other portions of the State. We copy

from the Times:

land-The Radical Leader in a Pet. the Council at its last meeting that we should The New York New Nation of Saturday con- like to see carried out. He proposed that a pamains an important announcement to the effect phiet should be prepared, for general circulation that the friends of General Fremont are to hold | and to be sent to England and Germany, setting convention in Cleveland on the 21st of May, forth the advantages of Evansville and the coun-It calls upon all men of minds like its own to try tributary to it, for emigration. Mr Carpenand township conventions, &c., thereby "telling | ter said that he found out when in Europe that he gentlemen that the friends of Fremont are the people knew very little about Indiana, and big enough to take care of themselves, and that especially Southern Indiana. They were well hey intend cloosing for themselves" The New acquainted with Wisconsin and Illinois, and Nation advises every one "at once to give up the other portions of the West, but knew almost idea of taking part in the Baltimore Conven- nothing about this State. The reason was, that on." efforts had been made by pamphlets, circulars, and agents sent over to make the people of Eu to the fortunes of Abraham the First, pitches into rope well acquainted with the advantages those this Fremont movement right and left. It don't States afforded emigration. He considered the relish the idea of a Fremont Convention in natural advantages of Evansville as superior to Cleveland at all. But the word has gone forth; Cincinnati, and was satisfied, having traveled exthe Fremont men are determined, and it can't be | tensively both in Wisconsin and Indiana, that the helped. The Leader, while confessing its hearty country tributary to Evansville was much supe sympathy with the ultra radicals, scolds and rior to Wisconsin. The lands were cheaper and rets, and even calls the Fremonters "extremists," better, and markets were convenient. He said and says their movement is predicated upon the lands could be bought to day in Pike and other baseless assumption that "the slavery question counties near us by paying the principal and inion than it is now receiving from Abraham Lin. of these lands were the best, in the State. Such colu." The Leader vents its spleen at General a work gotten up with care, setting forth the Premont, who, it charges, "is lending himself to advantages of our city and the country adjacent when they get fairly at work, proscribing each other, and twitting one another with being dis organizers, secessionists and traitors.—[Ohio Statesman. FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

SPEECH OF HON. D. W. VOORHEES. In the House of Representatives, April 14, 1864, on the Besolution submitted by Mr. Colfax pro-

posing to expel Mr. Long.

Mr. Speaker, my health is not such as to permit any extensive participation in this debate. I me, we respond with defiance. do not, however, feel at liberty to allow so im Mr. Speaker, the general principles which I portant a chapter in the history of the country to have thrown out on the subject of freedom of de be written without recording my earnest convic- bate apply to every person. I am discussing now tions upon the great question which is under discussion. During the brief space of time I shall occupy the floor I shall not allow myself to be on this floor. I go further. I am discussing drawn to any great extent, at least, away from the right of the humblest citizen of America, the the principle which is involved in the motion to right to escape the galling yoke of tyranny and expel the gentleman from Ohio. I had not the oppression; the last right, what Mr. Webster pleasure of hearing the gentleman from Ohio, properly called a home-bred right, a fireside nor have I yet read his speech. The position, privilege, on the extreme boundary of which he therefore, which I assume to-day has no refer- declared he stood, and which should not be called ence to the merits or demerits of his sentiments. in question anywhere. We are asked to strike I stand upon the naked right of an American that down. Run your mind's eye back over the Representative in Congress to utter his own history of the world. The dark spirit of bigotry views. He is not here to utter my views. He is and intolerence once chained down Gailleo for not here to utter your views. He is here to ut- saving that the world moved, laid him on the ter his own, responsible in a political sense alone to the people who sent him here, and in a moral Ohio (Mr. Schenck) would do with his political sense to the God before whem we all hasten. opponents. Opinion was divided. Some said And when I find a man seeking to become the that Galileo was right; some said he was wrong. judge of his brother in a matter of private con- So it will be as to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. science, I find one who would have burned John Long.) But while he lay in his festering irons Rogers at the stake and would have piled the on the floor of the dungeon, he exclaimed to fagots around the shricking victims at Smith himself. "The world still moves." Chaining his field. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Schenk.) person did not chain his thought, could not conwho has just taken his seat, would have led the trol his opinion, nor contradict the fact which he mob that pelted the Saviour for the freedom of had discovered. Thought is boundless, eternal, his opinion. He would have stood among the and cannot be chained nor controlled. You are Scribes and Pharisees before the tribunal of Pi- making a vain attempt. You are committing a late, shouting, "Release Barabas," but as to the sacriliege against the divinity of human nature. Nazarene, "Crucity him! Crucify him!" Free You invade the very holy of holies with unclean speech was as odious at that time on the hills of feet, the inmost recesses of man's nobility, the udea as it is now in these Halls, and had the right to think for himself. You are actuated by gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck,) lived the same fell spirit which a few years ago struck then he would have been its enemy as he is to- down men because they worshipped God accord-

world is written over in letters of blazing light munierous and proscriptive spirit which in Puriwith the cherished deeds of the champions of free tan New England whipped, scourged, branded, speech. The same great record contains the and seared men and women of the Quaker pereternal, withering, blasting infamy which forever | suasion. It is the same infamous and damnable clings to those who, as the champions of despot-ism, are to day seeking to strike it down. I stop ing, and abhorrence for all succeeding ages, on not to determine whether I indorse a man's opin- all the names that were ever connected with an everywhere. The man who will not do it is him freedom of speech self a coward, and deserves to be a slave. Sir, But, sir, let me go a little further in this consuch men are fit instruments to crush out liberty, nection. I have a kind regard for the Speaker and in the hands of a tyrant to make slaves of of this House [Mr. Colfax] Nothing but per-

the puny light of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. | ceedingly, however, that he has placed himself Schenck) pales like that of a rush candle held in the attitude of public accuser on this occaup to the sun at its fierce meridian. I read from sion. I think on a short review of the antece-Daniel Webster, whose great intellect is almost a dents of his own political history he will come to full atonement to the country for all the faults of the conclusion that I did when I heard he had

of speech and debate; when they shall surrender the right of publicly and freely canvas-ing all important measures of the Executive when they shall not be lalowed to maintain their own authority and their own privileges by vote, declaration or resolution, they will then be no longer free representatives of a fire expression. I remember that at a time when this country was all at peace, when it was movthen be no longer free representatives of a free propie, ing on a happy, almost unruffled sea, a piratical but slaves themselves, and fit instruments to make slaves | craft was suddenly launched on the politica

No, not treason; I withdraw the word; treason recommended the torch to the roof and the knife disrupt the Government; much that was calcu- holders in express terms. It anybody disputes of liberty, and the oppression of the citizen; incendiary book appeared with some sixty-eight much that I firmly believe is aimed at the de- names of the Republican members of this House ment of an absolute despotism. I do not, how- guished Speaker at the head of the entire list. It those outrageous sentiments. They exercise an very great public merit, and approved for general call in question my exercise of a similar right. cept to differ with him as one member may diffe shall be silent; what I shall say, and what I shall smoke and carnage of battle were not ascending, mot sav?

when I supposing he had concluded his remarks, the war of John B own-of servile insurrection; rose to address the House a few moments ago, not an honorable war, not a civilized war, but a shouted back, "Be silent!" Be silent! Sir, he war of murder, of barbarism, of the slaughter of little dreams of the consequences if he expects to women and children in their beds. Such was crack his whip as the satrap of this House, here the voice of the present Speaker of the House or elsewhere. There are a million and a half of at that time. Democratic voters in this land who will be con- The same gentleman now cannot tolerate the vulsed with an agony of irrepressible rage when gentleman from Ohio; no, he cannot tolerate the it is proposed that their Representatives shall be gentleman from Ohio. His virtuous, pure, un silent at the bidding of an insolent party, bloated stained patriotism is shocked; and he rushes with uniawful power and steeped in the blood from his Speaker's chair, springs to the floor, and tears of the nation.

held by a Representative? Who is to be the ar- longer; this thing will not do." And yet this is biter upon this great question? There can be the gentleman whose voice was for dishonorable Constitution. By it his freedom of opinion and found peace. The gentleman, I am sure, will of speech is made secure It cannot be abridged not complain at this little episode in his political or disturbed. He can defy the world, as we history. Those who are swift to accuse, should here dely you to lay the weight of your finger not complain if their own deeds make retort on this inherent and immortal privilege. We upon them. I would be the last man to throw yield to you your rights, and you shall yield te my colleague's record in his face, but for the is ours, or it at once becomes a question of phy- spirit he has shown here. blood and darkness.

Mr. Voorbees: No, sir. No, sir.

from Ohio [Mr. Schenck] Mr Voorhees: I decline to yield Mr Garfield: The gentleman from Ohio did not say "be silent."

my to attempt to silence the representatives of the Democratic party. Mr. Garfield: My colleague never said it.

are gentlemen or not, enforce a strict regard for the year 1850; and two of them read as follows; but the administration have insisted upon over- burned down in Peru on Monday night last. gentlemen in whose presence they are and with "Resolved, That while we would express our deep

> he my Representative? Am I responsible for him? Are you? Another people sent him here. With that people, I leave him; he is their mouth piece. What is this Government? A represent "Resolved, That the discriminating sense of justice, piece. What is this Government? A represent piece. What is this Government? A represent utive government means the voice or the people speaking here by every member upon this floor. The voice of your people, of New York, speaks through you [to Mr. Fernando Wood], and the voice of the constituents of my friend from Concinnati speaks through him. The people are have received renewed and increasing assurances and profession the constituents of my friend from Concinnati speaks through him. The people are have received renewed and increasing assurances and profession their constant and enlightened zeal in behalf of these countries in their majests, speaking through their constant and enlightened zeal in behalf of the most of the most profession all of these countries. here in their majesty, speaking through their tries, falling behind none of the most bounteous of Representatives. Ask your people to make war former years, helped to fill the scanty treasury of the upon the people of my district, and we will meet you at the threshhold Let any Representative | Cluster round him, you men of the latter day. seek to silence the Representative whom my Your love of the Upion is a modern invention. well as mine. The principle of representation is tanded to deceive. You may as well stand by immediately destroyed by such a course. A your old disunion colors. Rally, I say, round large portion of the American people, perhaps a majority, are at once disfranchised. Their voice is hushed in the halls of legislation, and they are

> Sir, I do not expect to agree with every man's Oh! how would the authority and power which sentiments, but is that a cause for me to seek to purge this House of all contrary opinion? Is were proposed to punish them for their disunion that a cause for me to arraign men for the principles! But I would not punish them for political scaffold? Is that a cause for me to even that expression of their sentiments. Not at political scaffold? Is that a cause for me to follow in the wake of a modern Robespierre on a small scale in intellect and on a large scale in venom—the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Schenck] who says men should be shot on account of their opinions? I know nothing in the character—nothing in the civil or military career, including his movement on Vienna—which gives him the right movement on Vienna—which gives him the right to assume superiority over the members on this side of the House. I listened to his low talk about copperheads creeping out of their holes. It was not language becoming the place where he stands; it was becoming the precincts rather

would be more at home there than he is in the society of gentlemen. Sir, he volunteers this assault on this side of the House. We have not ought it. Every man who has served with me in Congress knows that I dislike and avoid personal controversy with my peers on this floor. But the tenor and tone of the remarks by the gentleman from Ohio seem to invite, to challenge, to provoke unpleasant controversy. So far as I am concerned, and those who sit around

ing to the dictates of their own consciences, be Mr. Speaker, this is an old question. There is cause they worshipped Him with a crucifix of nothing new about it The whole history of the their Saviour in their hands. It is the same ons. I indorse his right to utter them here and attempt to crush the freedom of thought and the

sonal kindness and acts of personal courtesy have Let me read from an authority before which ever passed between him and me I regret ex fathered this prosecution, this accusation-I "When this and the other House shall lose the freedom thoughs that a little charity would well become waters by one Hinton Rowan Helper, who, if I Sir, I take my stand on this doctrine. I will am not mistaken, now holds office as Consul to etend it in behalf not only of any man on this Buenos Ayres, under the Administration you so side of the House, but just as readily in behalf much love. His book of infamous notoriety, of a political opponent. In my opinion I have recommended assassination, recommended cow heard from the opposite side of this Chamber andly murder, recommended that slaveholders be during my service in Congress much of treason. killed by strychnine administered by their slaves. consists not in larguage, but in acts; but I have to the throat of men, women and children, deheard much that was calculated to destroy and clared total exterminating war against sfavelated to weaken the ties that bind us together as this I have the book here to convince them. I one people; much that tende to the extinction lamented. I bowed my head with grief, when that struction of the Constitution and the establish appended, and the name of the present distin ever, propose to expel members for uttering was recommended by these signers as a work of unquestionable right in giving them expression | rirculation | But I would not expel him for that. And on the other hand I will allow no man to No, I would not even censure him for that, ex-I am alone responsible to my constituents. Who from another. I would argue the question with is to be my judge, who is to be the arbiter here? him I would tell him that he gave his name in Who is to say when I shall speak, and when I a time of profound peace for war; that when the when the sky was clear and the sun was shining, The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Schenck,] he gave his voice for strife and desolation-for

before anybody else can get in a resolution, with Sir, I again ask who is to judge the principles | the appearance of saying, "I cannot be held any but one-his constituents. He stands upon the war when the c untry was in a condition of pro-

sical conflict. I tell you not for a moment to Sir, let him compare faith and works upon the suppose that a gag can be placed upon the subject of the Union, upon the subject of peace, nouths of the free American people without upon the subject of fraternity, upon the subject of blood running, from the hills of New England the pre-ervation of our Government, with the to the month of the Columbia-all over the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Long], and he will porthern land It is the last bulwark of liberty; have no ground to harl the first stone. The adit is the hope of freedom. Give us free speech; monition of the Savior comes with peculiar force give us a free press; give us a free ballot-box, to an induser of the Helper book; to an inciter and we will stand all else and respond to every of riot, blood, war and disunion Let him that all made upon us. Seek to strike these down, is without sin cost the first stone at the gentleand the last hope of the country will go down in | man from Ohio, for daring to express his sentiments upon this floor. If that injunction had Mr. Morris, of New York; Will the gentle- been obeyed, my colleague would have stayed his hand, and remained in the Speaker's chair.

But let me inquire a little further in regard to Mr. Morris, of New York: I only wish to say the right of my colleague to deal harshly with the that the gentleman misunderstood the gentleman political frailties of his fellow members. This Hall was, a few evenings ago, given up to the great English abolitionist and diamionist George Thompson I do not know whether the Speaker presided on that occasion, as he did upon a form Mr. Voorhees: This may be as good a time as | er occasion of a somewhat similar character, but I have no doubt that he gave the light of his hand-ome, his amiable and most beneficent countenance. Still he cannot endure that the Mr Voorhees: The gentleman from Ohio is gentlemen from Ohio and Maryland should have not in command of this department, [laughter] their utterances upon this floor, from their own Sir, I desire and intend to discuss this great seat, whatever they may be My distinguished question in a proper temper. I have laid colleague the Speaker says they were for disdown the reasons why I do not feel myself union. For the sake of the argument, suppose called upon to expel any man from this House they were. Let us see what kind of company the for the decorous expression of a political opinion. gentleman himself keeps; let us see who it was Neither will I vote to censure him for such an to whom he gave aid and encouragement in his act. Let me state this issue clearly and properly work of destruction and career of infamy. I I hold that the rules of the House protect its de- hold in my hand the resolutions of the American corum, its personal relations, and, whether men | Anti Slavery Society, passed some time about

from they associate. I hold that a man observe gratitude to all those carnest men and women who find ing those rules has a right under the Constitution time and strength amid their abors in behalf of British to express his political sentiments with the utmost freedom.

This is all I understand the gentleman from
Ohio has done. You ask me to expel him Is mention William and Mary Howitt, Henry Vincent and

amply allowed the poor privilege of paying taxes and derision of Europe, and receives public and fighting at the bidding of a master. thank for it.

England, and Wendell Phillips, of America, sait fight on; and while our troops what they have. You think you can do this war as he was with the war against Mexico. better than Jefferson, Hancock, Madison and What man has done man will do again. Adams. The people I represent do not think | Sir, I accept no lecture upon the subject of payou can. If they are to choose between forms triotism from such a source. But at the same of government they would take that of Wash- time I freely admit that the gentleman from

ington instead of that of Lincoln. will better restore this Union, if duly administer of man can give this downtrodden people.

now attend to him for a few moments.

nciations! How fiercely he glared upon this and take care of him until he is well." side of the House! If he had the power to wreak | Such is the voice of Divinity in favor of free the wishes that were inflaming his soul he would dom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of have waged a more dangerous war upon us here private conscience. I implore centlemen not to han he has ever been able to wage upon the attempt to strike it down. Let the error, if error enemy in the field. How savagely he menaced it be, exist so long as truth is left free to combat this side of the House! Aid and comfort to the it In the beginning of time, these two princi-enemy! I will prove the gentleman himself ples were made. They have walked the earth

uilty of that crime by his own statements. together ever since. They have roamed the You say that speaking against war gives aid earth for six thousand years. Truth and error nd comfort to the enemy. You say that voting have been combatting on fields of reason, on against supplies gives aid and comfort to the battlefields, everywhere. You of the abolition enemy. I will send to the Clerk's desk a series party, go back thirty years to the beginning of of resolutions offered by the gentleman from your own organization. What was it you then Ohio in 1847, one month before the glorious most warmly contended for? What but the pattle of Buena Vista was fought, one month, right, the immortal right, to speak your sentisir, [to Mr. Cravens] before you and other gallant | ments, to denounce your political accusers, and entlemen upon this floor charged the enemy to stand before the world as freemen? Suppose rough a hail of death on that field, a battle-field this gag law, this instrument of tyrants, this odiwhich gave a President to the republic.

It will be seen that whether or not the gentle- had been applied to some men now sitting man from Ohio had a Mexican face, he bad a around me! ask the Clerk to read the resolutions.

The Clerk read, as follows: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatices of the United States of America in Congress as-sembled, That, in order to terminate the war unhappily existing between the United States and Mexico, with due regard to the rights an inational existence and independ-ence of the two republics, and with a view to bring about an honorable peace, the President of the United States be requested to withdraw all troops and military forces of 1640 thought. These are your examples I im-

the east side of that river.
"That all volunteers now in the service of the United States be discharged, taking due care, in the order of discharge, that provision be made for the return of all such on the intelligence of the people! which they were mustered into the service of the Govern-

That the President be requested and advised to keep all, or such portion as he may deem necessary for that purpose, of the regular army under his command, along r near the western frontier of the United States, preared to repel or prevent any e-croschment or depredaion by Mexican citizens or soldiers, on the territory, p operty, or people of this Union, while any question or controversy shall remain unsettled between the Governments of Mexico and the United States: Provided, That

Pacific coast of that country; and to hold the same and adjusting, and paying or securing to be paid, all just

"that duties shall be levied upon gools, wares, and merchandise imported into Mexico, at the ports of entry and Custom Houses that may be held in possession by the authorities of the United States, at the same rate and collected in like manner as such duties are levied and collected for the time being at the Custom Houses of the United States, and the proceeds of duties, so collected in Mexico, shall constitute and be made a fund, to be held as be made by the expulsion of the gentleman from security against Mexico until she shall agree to and con- Ohio. This will no longer be an American

otherwise; but, as fast as the terms of enlistment of sol- men of honor we can remain and wear the diers now in the service may expire, the army shall be reduced until it is brought to the number that was in service on the 1st day or January, 1847.

"And be it further resolved, That it is against the pol-

any money appropriated, or to be appropriated, by act of end; you have the right to your opinions; this Congress, for carrying on the existing war with I have the right to mine; but because of Mexico, or for increasing, strengthening, or in any way this difference of opinion in regard to accomplish-supplying the military or naval defenses or forces of this supplying the military or naval defenses or forces of this ling the same object, by all that we hold dear in Government, shall be made, nor is any expenditure ing the same object, by all that we hold dear in thereof authorized, except such application and expenditure, the present, and by all our hopes of the future. ure be strictly in accordance wish the declaration and let us not cut each other's throats and precipitate

simply to say in regard to them, that if members ty will heap reproaches on our memory. apon this side of the House are traitors in conse quence of their opinions antagonistic to the pres - Arsox and Robbery .- Last night (Tuesout war, the centleman from Ohio was a traitor day) the barn and stable of Mr. Issac Prather, in January, 1847, when he introduced these res- who lives about midway between Jeffersonville dutions. If there is and and comfort to the and Charleston, on the plank road, was set on rebels in arms in the position of any gentleman fire and the building, together with a quantity of here, then there was aid and comfort thrice over corn and hay, destroyed. Two horses were also to the Mexicans in the resolutions just read, burned to death. While the fire was raging, Every Mexican lancer that murdered our wound some scoundrels entered the house of Mr. Be ed men hailed the name of the gentleman from nett, who lives near Mr. Prather, and stole some Ohio as his friend. Every guerrilla that preyed upon our trains, struck down and murdered weak escorts, cut off supplies from our starving soldiers, bailed the gestleman from Ohio as a co-worker with him in expelling the American army from Mexico. The Mexicans were working to et our army out of their country, and the Prather, a lady saw one of the villains prowling gentleman from Ohio was working to the same through the house with a cocked revolver in his hand. The scoundrels are not known.—[N. A.

Sir, Ohio seems unfortunate. If the gentleman

whom you seek to expel [Mr Long] be unfaithful to his country in time of war, he has very illustrious precedents in the former history of his State. Her voice has been heard in the other Lane answered the other day how long it should Branch of Congress in tones forever memorable Aid and comfort to the enemy! Corwin stands high with this Administration. He is very prop erly a Minister to Mexico He invoked the solliers of Santa Anna to murder our gallant troops and lay them in hospitable graves in a foreign land. To the very best of their ability they obeyed his bloody instructions.

Such was the position of these distinguished friends of the Administration from Ohio during a war with a foreign foe—Mr. Corwin in the Senate. troops and lay them in hospitable graves in a foreign land. To the very best of their ability

his tastes, he is only accountable for that sort of patriotism to those who sent him here If he wishes to hug to his bosom these two unrighteous just read at the deak no money was to be paid to monsters of disunion and civil war it is no con-cern of mine. And, indeed, it may meet with sions of those resolutions; that is, upon condi-warm approval in Northern Indiana. It may be tion that they should be withdrawn from the that he is correctly representing his constituents. | enemy's country. No pay was to be given them differ from him widely, and in doing so I am | while they were there. The meanest vote that perfectly sure that I properly represent the prin any man, in my judgment, ever gave is a vote to ciples of the district in which I live. According stop the rations of the soldier. It matters not to the views of the Speaker, however, the people whether the war be right or wrong, the soldier who sent me here are somewhat old-fashioned in | must be paid. To starve him is no statesmantheir ideas. They live in a beautiful and fruitful like plan by which to stop an unjust war. Yet country. They are settled in one of the oldest that was precisely the vote given by the gentleand richest portions of our great State. The old man from Objo who now delivers a lecture to the men were familiar with Harrison and Taylor, House upon the subject of American patriotism. who both fought Indians on the fertile banks of There it stands recorded. There is a Nemesis of the Wabash, and both died in the mansion of politics which comes back to avenge injustice Presidents. They have seen the country prosper and iniquity. It comes now to torment and and become great under the old Constitution and plague the gentleman from Ohio. It avenges principles of the fathers. They do not think the wrong and outrage which he seeks to inflict that you can improve the work of 1789. They upon his colleague; it comes now in the face of do not think that Abraham Lincoln can make a the soldiers of this war, and tells them that the better Government than the one which suited gentleman from Ohio would leave them to begga-George Washington. They are content with ry and want if he should become dissatisfied with

Ohio had the right, the moral, legal, and political Sir, I too hold, and shall to the last, to the right, to introduce the resolutions in regard to Constitution of my fathers. Its great principles the Mexican war if they embraced his sentiments. sustain me while standing here in the face of a I would have neither expelled nor censured him tyrapnical, insolent majority, clinging, like a for his action. They were wrong in my judgmariner at sea with hope almost fled, at times in | ment, but if they were right in his then he was despair for my country, distracted with the dark- right in offering them. I am for toleration in all ness overhead and the storm around, still cling- matters of opinion. We cannot all think alike. ing to and willing to perish on that Constitution, God did not make us so. You remember the unchanged in letter and spirit, believing that it parable, sometimes thought to be taken from Scripture, but said to have been uttered by Bened, than any other instrument which the wisdom jamin Franklin, on this great question of freedom of opinion. Aram was sitting one evening at You cannot come to me with your charges the door of his tent when a wayfaring man came about the war. I have done my duty. No dol- by. Aram invited him to go in and sup with lar of money has been paid out to feed and clothe him. The wayfarer did so. Aram asked the soldier for which I have not voted, unless de him to bless before he broke bread. The waytained by sickness from my seat. I did not want farer said no, that was not his way of thinking this war, it is true I thought it might have been Immed ately Aram arose in wrath, took his stick and ought to have been avoided. I think to-day and beat the stranger, wounding and bruising that penceful remedies will better restore the him and driving him from the shelter of his roof. Union than the prosecution of war under our In the silent watches of the night, however, the present Administration. But while we are in voice of God came to Aram, asking him, "where war I stand by the soldier in the field. The is the stranger?" "Why," said Aram, "I asked domineering gentleman from the third district of him to bless and return thanks before he portook Ohio (Mr. Schenck) cannot say as much. I will of bread, and he refused, so I drove him hence." "But," said the voice of the Almighty, "I have" Mr Speaker, I will send to the Clerk's desk to borne with that man, I have known his opinions, be read a curious paper which shows how the I have allowed him to live; I have never beaten gentleman from the Dayton district gave aid and him and sent him forth into the wilderness. Go. omfort to the enemy in time of war at a former | Aram, and find the victim of your miserable conperiod of our history. How violent was that duct, bring him back, and pour oil into his gentleman a while ago! How unsparing his de- wounds, feed him, and lay him on your best bed,

ous relic of barbarism, again revived in this Hall.

Mexican heart at that time in his breast. He I protest before the living God, that I never was then on the side of the enemies of the coun | knew a man wearing the shape of man, whom I try. He offered resolutions to withdraw our would not stand by and protect in his right of army from Mexico, to be torn, barrassed, and free speech, were he to utter his sentiments in a scourged by the enemy hanging upon its rear, decorous and becoming manner. Your party in We were fighting a foreign power then Are the scribed everywhere on its banners, "free speech." Southern people worse than a foreign people? Deny it to-day, if you dare. Trample it in the Will you wage a more relentless war upon them dust. Spit upon and despise it, if you will. The than upon foreigners? Are Mexicans better than world will despise you, when you do the act. the people of Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, History will rake up the deed and preserve it. and the other Southern States? At the expense and the historian will despise you, as he writes it of being declared disloyal, I say that I would be down. Posterity will despise this day in all the willing to take them back into my fraternal em- calendar of time, as the one on which liberty was brace under the terms of the old Constitution. murdered in the Capitol. The heart and judg-Aye, sir, gladly and tondly. I would rather ment of the world will execuate you for the deed, make peace with them than with the filthy, bro- just as it to day execrates the memory of the ken, fragmentary, diluted race of Mexicans. I bloody monster Robespierre, just as it recalls the memory of Marat to curse it, just as it recalls the form of St. Just to loathe him. There are your models. Go back further. Nero was an early founder of your school of politics. Some one man, I suppose, is to do all the thinking here. So Nero thought. So the blood-stained monsters of the French Revolution thought. So the edious the United states now west of the Rio Grande in Mexico plore you to discard them. Walk out in the light of liberty, and appeal to the people. Tell them, you will trust them. What a commentary

You will not allow the gentleman from Ohio to speak. Perhaps next you will now allow me to speak, other gentlemen from Ohio, the gentleman from New York, and others around me. Why? Are you afraid you cannot meet us in argument? Are you straid the people will not be just and true? Are you afraid they will not have intilligence enough to see that you are right and we are wrong? Are you alraid they will not have virtue enough to follow the right advised against retaining pos-ession of the disputed country between the western limit of the State of Texas and they have not that intelligence, or that they will the Rio Grande, until such time as a treaty settling a defi-nite boundary line between the United States and Mexico shall be concluded between the two Governments, if the President, in his discretion, shall deem that su h continiright and wrong. Sir, I trust the people. I ued forc ble possession of that disputed territory will tend to promote the making of such treaty.

"That the President be advised and requested to prosecute the existing war against the Government of Mexico | ways have been. If you crush me before the by effectually blockading or seizing and retaining, with | American people, before that tribunal where free very proper security, the harbor, ports of entry, and speech has full sway, I will go down without a u-tom Houses of Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico and on murmur. If I can drive you from place and murmur. If I can drive you from place and until such time as a treaty of peace may be made and power in the same arena by the same means, if ratified between the Governments of Mexico and the you are honest men you will submit also without

But if you think because you have the power indemnities for spoilations committed by Mexico or her citizens upon the persons or property of the citizens of the United States, and settling all other questions or causes of controversy between the two Governments. to-day that you can gag me, that you can tie my dertake to carry that purpose into effect, the day of doom will be upon us. It earned be done tion that shall light up the very arches of the of the sky from ocean to ocean. Are you ready for the this issue? Do you want it? If you do, it can "That no jurther increase of the present regular army of the United States shall be made by solistment or next question to determine will be whether as

icy and interest of this Government to wage a war for the conque-t of territory, and there should not be acquired, by any treaty to be negotiated and concluded between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, any terri-Governments of the United a state of the United and properly within the present limits of the United and properly within the present limits of the United States, or within the boundary of any now existing State our unhappy country. You may have your And be it further resolved. That no application of views of what policy is most conductive to that strife and violence here and all over the land. Mr. Voorhees: The House has heard the reso- The civilized world would cry shame upon such lutions that I have sent up to be read. I have a scene, and the latest generations of our posteri-

Ledger. How Long WILL THE WAR LAST .- This quee tion is often asked by all sorts of people, for the fact is that most of them are tired of it. Jim last if he could have his way. Said he: "I like the way this war is being carried on now. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to make this war a permanent institution." That is when the war will end under the ja-

and the gentleman from the Daytor, district (Mr. Schenck) in the House. They were cooperating together. By voice and by vote they were encouraging the Mexicans to fight, and to